WAGE CUT TIED UP **BIG NON-UNION PITS**

'Herald' Correspondent Investigates Walkout of 11,-000 Miners at Windber.

COMPANY IS SILENT

But Berwind-White Men Tell of Drastic Reduction; Charge 'Short Weight.'

IMPREGNABLE TO UNION

James Murray, World War Veteran, and Norman Hapgood's Nephew Organize Strike.

This is the fourth article of a series by THE NEW YORK HEBALD analyzing the coal strike situation and the outlook. The fifth vill appear to-morrow.

ial Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Windsen, Pa., April 26.—Why should everal thousand soft coal miners who from the beginning have resisted every the whole have had steadier work and arned more money than union men

carned more money than union men of adjacent fields turn over night, join the United Mine Workers and go on strike with them?

Here is a question puzzling to outsiders. A correspondent of The New York Herald tried to find the answer in Windber, center of operations of the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, which sells a fine quality of steam coal to steamship companies and also the Interborough Rapid Transit Company in New York. He had no luck so far as the company is concerned, as the local manager declined to give any information. Union officers and organizers were not so reticent, and the correspondent had to fall back on them and on miners themselves and what was to be learned from townspeople.

Windber clears the coal from a group to the bott of the bott of the bott of the series of the bott of the series of the series of the bott of the series of the solution of the few weeks preceding the United Mine Workers' strike the union leaders and the Workers' strike the union leaders and the Somerset field. They especially wanted the Berwind-White mines, which is determed from the union of non-unionism," but they had small hope of success. Organizers who had difficted down to Berwind from the union centers of the north had been met when is they landed from the troiley car by mine police and headed the other way. In a few instances they had been held in cutody for a few hours pending a hearing before the Burgess of the borough. No serious violence was offered, but Windber was known as a town for union organizers to keep out of. The charges relating to "gunmen and hired thugs" made by union leaders and the Union did their wires for the union leaders and the Union did their wires for the union leaders and did their wires for the union leaders and did their wires for the union did their wires for the union leaders and the Union of the Somerset field. They especially wanted the Berwind-White mines, which is defined the wires for the union leaders and the United Mine Workers' strike the union leaders and the Union of t

do not apply to the easily reachable and somewhat cityfied Windber community.

Windber clears the coal from a group of mines, a few of which are owned by the Lochrie interests, and the miners swear that not a ton of coal is now being sent out from any of these.

Windber is a town of about 9,000 population. It is as unlike the ordinary mining town as West End avenue in New York is unlike the lower East Side. It is not glind to the side of a sembility and many comfortable home. It is not glind to the side of a sembility as are many mining communities, but is set down in a rolling country where there is plenty of elbow room. It is such a town as farmers like to retire to at the end of their working days. Originally it was not a mining town at all, but a number center. Development of the coal mines dates back thirty years and intensive development only twenty.

Fortress of Non-Unionism.

erwind-White did it, and until now wind-White has never had a strike to wage dispute. In fact, it has only one strike of any kind; that in 1906, when the union tried to cure the field and falled absolutely, se then, while the United Mine Workhave had strike after strike in other nsylvania districts, that fortress of unionism. Somerser county in which

hon-unionism, Somerset county, in which is Windber, has been impregnable. The Somerset miners, particularly the Windber miners, were regarded as prosperous and contented and were

Joined in the Walkout.

In times when coal was in great demand the non-union operators have paid the union scale, or even higher, to attract the necessary number of workers, who might otherwise jump to the union nelds. In times of slackness they could drop below the union scale and hold their men, because the non-union miners, even at the lower rate, were still expenses.

their men, because the non-union minera, even at the lower rate, were still earning at least as much as their brethren of the union collieries.

Under these conditions it is doubtful if Berwind-White and other non-union operators of Somerset county had any idea that their men would join the union and the strike this April, but they did.

Why?

they did.

Why?

Ask the union leaders and they tell you it largely was because the nonunion men "lived and worked in a state of fear," that long resented inability to get together and talk over their labor problems became too much for further endurance, that the non-union mines and mining towns were full of sples and spotters, and that the beneficent results of national organization at last became apparent to the men of Somerset, This, the customary union explanation of accessions to the ranks, is partly true, but it tells only a little of the story. The principal causes have to do with a sudden and drastic wage cut, a long standing belief of the miners that they were not being paid for all the coal they mined.

In cutting wages the operators intended to lower them from the wartime peak and align them with wages paid in other industries at the present time. These reductions, as announced by the Berwind-White Company on April 1, according to the miners (the company, it will be remembered, refused to make any statement), lowered motor men from \$1.90 to \$5.40 a day, spragers (motor brakemen) from \$1.50 to \$5. miners from \$1.25 to \$1.01 a ton, and so on for the other classes proportionately—

West Virginia's Coal Output Increasing

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 26.—The increase is coal prot duction in West Virginia continued yesterday, according to the report issued to-day by the West Virginia Coal Association. Leading every different way of a second through the core of a fill 180 tons, as compared with Monday, the total being 257, role tons, the cut amounting to more than 25 per continued by the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the cut amounting to more than 25 per continued by the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the cut amounting to more than 25 per continued to the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which are the company in January to stop paying for "bottom work," which we can be a stop paying for "bottom work," which we can be a stop paying for "bottom work," which we can be a stop paying for "bottom wor

Leave the mine!
Bring out your buddies!
Six hundred and fifty thousand miners are out to resist wage reductions which threaten all miners.
The union welcomes you. Join the organization and gain its protection.
You need the union, and the union needs you.

needs you.

If you want an organizer, call up strike headquarters.

If any one interferes with your constitutional right to hold peaceful meetings, notify strike headquarters.

Don't let the companies fool you with false news and misleading offers. Keep us informed of all developments.

opments.
Stay on strike with us until we win

and he hustled Hapgood around a little until the appearance of many strikers at mine mouths convinced him that the old order had passed, for the time being, at least.

Union leaders count the results to date of the Somerset county drive as the striking of 11,000 non-union men, organization of scores of new union locals and a tremendous "moral effect" exerted upon the non-union districts that are still mining coal.

was named as that the charging the altest out of place,
The State was they had been to avoid furth objected and had been the men of the corrow at the vor intimidation reminded countries.

TO PASS LAW TO BARE SECRETS OF COAL TRADE

House Also to Put Teeth in New Strike Bill.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD

statements of profits and distribution

crisis in the mine fields, and indicated there was nothing Congress could do now to settle the strike. Mr. Nolan said Congress would pass legislation that will make operators and men think twice before starting trouble. The law which Congress will be asked to enact, he said, will have teeth enough to compel recognition. The section of the Bland bill referred to provides:

"That no person shall ship or receive for shipment in commerce among the several States are with features.

The State filed its required bill of particulars this morning in which it characterized Blizzard with being one of the leaders in proposing, counseling, advising and leading the march of miners last autumn and also alleging that he actually participated in the fighting around Blair, in Logan county.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, arrived here this morning and passed the day in conference with counsel for the miners.

operators by legislation now in preparation by the House Labor Committee which is seeking a means to end labor disputes like those of the miners and coal operators.

The Bland bill, which was proposed to the committee as a medium for settling labor disputes in the coal districts by providing for a fact finding agency, will be amended so that in future strikes the 'truth regarding claims of either side to the controversy may be laid before the public.

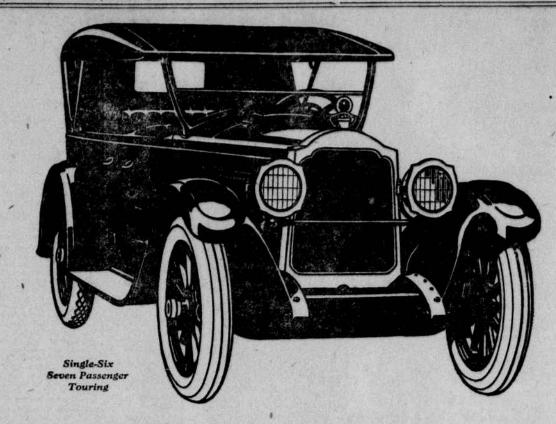
Chairman Nolan (Cal.), of the House Labor Committee, conferred to-day with President Harding regarding the investigation made by the committee, but would not indicate whether there was an understanding between the committee and the President as to any solution of the present coal strike.

He stated that the committee did not deem it necessary to rush its investigation in the hope of solving the present crisis in the mine fields, and indicated there was nothing Congress could do now to settle the strike. Mr. Nolan said Continued to condeve two the defendants could not conceive how the defendants could receive an adverse verdict. He was emphatic in his declaration that the strike existing in the union fields was still 106 per cent. His character in the union fields have joined the United Mine Workers of America, since the strike in the union fields was declaration that the strike in the union fields was declared, he said.

Counsel for the defense intimated to day that they would ask the court to disperse that most of the witnesses while in the court room to be disarred. It was said by the defense that most of the witnesses for the State permits and that this fact amounts virtually to under influence over the defendant miners who are not allowed to carry weapons. Col. Jackson Arnold and a few of his State police are here and are making it a point, it was learned officially, to move especially among the miners in order to give them a sense of security.

Bilizzard, the first to be tried, received

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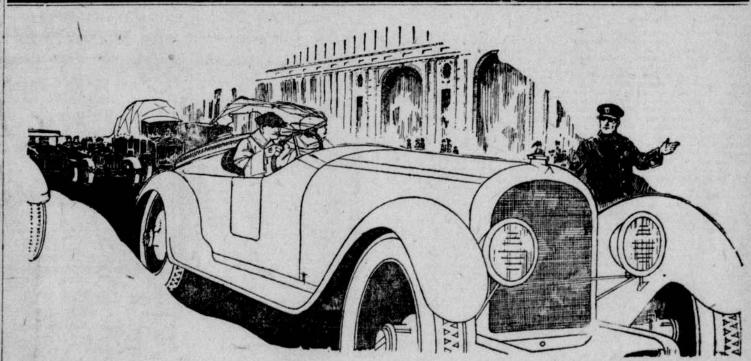
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windber miners, were regarded as prosperous and contented and were everywhere pointed to as an example of workers achieving happiness because the "blight" of unionism had never descended upon them. And, thanks to an efficient system of resistance and protection maintained by the operators, the covetous union organizers were untable to get into Somerset county with their gospel of organization. The Berwind-White Company, dominating their good of contacts and all therein (the town is "Berwind" reversed), exertification and the town is "Berwind" reversed), exertification and the content of the town is "Berwind" reversed), exertification and the content of the town is "Berwind" reversed), exertification and the content of the town is "Berwind" reversed), exertification and the content of the town is "Berwind" reversed), exertification and the content of the town is "Berwind" reversed), exertification and the content of the town is "Berwind" reversed), exertification and the content of the town is "Berwind" reversed) and the content of the town is "Berwind" reversed), exertification and the content of the town is "Berwind" reversed), exertification and the content of the town is "Berwind" reversed), exertification of the town is "Berwind" reversed), exertification and the content of the town is "Berwind" reversed), exertification and the content of the town is a suitation as regarded to have ruled with intelligence and tact if not with complete enlightenment. This company and the collection of the content of the content of the collection of the collection

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